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WAR NEWS.

We have no official report of the battle which occurred on Monday last between the force of Confederates under Jackson, and two brigades of the three commanded by Gen. Shields; but an authorized telegram from Front Royal furnishes us with what purports to be certain facts in regard to the results of the battle "as near as can be ascertained." It is stated that after fighting superior numbers for five hours the Federal troops were compelled to retreat; that the names already given are known to be among the killed and wounded; that many classes as missing are also no doubt wounded, and that many others "were necessarily left on the field, whose names could not be ascertained." A portion of the troops are said to have retreated in good order, excepting one or two regiments, which were completely surrounded and were compelled to take to the mountains—many of whom, it is added, have made their way back to the division. The 7th Indiana, which left Fredericksburg eight hundred strong, arrived at Port Republic with only three hundred, and, after the fight, mustered only one hundred and forty. The 29th and 66th Ohio are also said to have lost heavily.

A dispatch dated Gen. McClellan's headquarters, the 11th inst., states that the Confederates made some important movements on that day, and although large bodies of their troops were seen moving in the direction of the late battle field, yet their designs were not known; but as the Federal pickets near the Old Church were driven in the day previous, it was supposed that they intended making a demonstration in that direction. At daylight on Wednesday morning, the Confederates opened an artillery fire on Gen. Sumner's corps, and continued the cannonade three hours, but the Federal loss was only one killed and one wounded. Later dispatches state that the Confederates made a demonstration on Gen. McClellan's right flank at Tunstall's station, on Friday evening, with the apparent intention of breaking the railroad communication. The movement was met by a force of Federal infantry, the Confederates retiring without accomplishing their purpose.

A dispatch from Gen. Fremont, dated Port Republic, the 19th inst., gives some further details of the battle of the day previous. The Confederate loss was much greater than that of the Federals, more than five hundred of their dead and many wounded being found on the field. Great praise is awarded by the commanding general to the Federal troops for their bravery and endurance exhibited in the action. It has been ascertained that Gen. Jackson, after the battle of Monday, took the road to Staffordville, in Greene county, on the way to Gordonville, where there is a railroad communication with Richmond.

A dispatch from Winchester reports all quiet at that place yesterday. A messenger arrived there from Mount Jackson, who stated that a few Confederate pickets were about five miles beyond the town.

Confederate accounts of the engagement near Port Republic claim great victories, and state that Gen. Jackson captured two pieces of artillery from Gen. Shields on Monday.

Latest advices from Gen. Halleck's army state that Gen. Pope's division had reached Okaloona, and that Gen. Beauregard was still retreating. A portion of the Confederate army recently at Corinth are believed to have gone to Arkansas under Gen. Hindman.

A New Orleans paper of the 31st ult. gives a rumor that Fort Morgan was surrendered to the Federal mortar fleet on the 29th ult.

A letter from Manassas, dated June 13, published in the N. Y. Herald, says: "A report has just reached here that a guerilla party, numbering one hundred and fifty, dashed into Warrenton last Monday evening, and captured twenty-two sick soldiers in the hospital, and from twenty-five to thirty stragglers from Gen. Gibbon's brigade of Gen. King's division. Small guerilla squads have been seen to-day in the neighborhood of Huntville, and Major Duffie, of Gen. McDowell's body-guard, has been sent out to capture them."

The steamer Alcaide, Capt. Cannon, from Fortress Monroe, at Baltimore, brings a large number of passengers. One or two of them pretended to have some exciting news, but it was difficult to ascertain anything of a reliable character. Among the rumors was one that a body of about five hundred Confederates had suddenly appeared in the vicinity of the White House, and captured a train of provisions destined for Gen. McClellan's troops, and that three schooners, containing several thousand bushels of oats, had also been captured.

The Army of the Potomac has been recently an offensive army of observation. It stands to arms in line of battle awaiting the will of Gen. McClellan. On the right bank of the Chickahominy it extends over an irregular line from "Elm-wood" to a point in front of "Seven Pines"—bisected by Fair Oak Station—perhaps four miles long. And the right wing covers New Bridge from the high plateau on the left bank of the river. The Confederate army occupies parallel lines—and is strongly intrenched. The debatable belt of swamp, fields, and forests is not more than three-quarters of a mile wide at any point, and the respective outposts are much closer together. The point of agitation since the great battle has been the right of Fair Oaks station.

Gen. Butler has ordered the burning of the houses and the destruction of the property of certain persons in Houma, Louisiana, concerned in firing upon killing and wounding four sick Union soldiers.

Lord Lyons declines a public dinner in New York, until he returns from England.

MEMPHIS AFFAIRS.—Late Memphis papers contain the following items:

The Police Court still holds its own. There were thirty offenders arraigned yesterday, most of them for drunkenness, and fines to the amount of one hundred dollars collected.

The military authorities have taken possession of the Overten Hospital. The Planters' Bank Building is now used as the Provost Marshal's Office. The Post Office Building is private property, and never did belong to any Government.

We learn that Judge Swayne waited on the Provost Marshal yesterday, to confer as to the propriety of holding the regular term of his Court. The Marshal interposed no objection, and the Court will commence its regular term on Monday morning.

We learn that some of the Lutchers refused on Saturday to take Confederate notes for leaf. There has been no order issued to prevent the people passing such money as they have, but it seems that the Lutchers have become "a law unto themselves" in this respect.

The ferry-boat Mark R. Cheek was taken possession of Saturday morning, and Captain Cheek arrested and taken on board the gunboat Benton. Captain Cheek is charged with being instrumental in the hanging of a man professing Union sentiments, on the Arkansas side, last fall.

The police yesterday arrested five negroes who had run away from their owners. They seem to have erroneous ideas of the condition of things in Memphis. Three of them have been already returned to their masters, and the other two are awaiting orders.

Business has not been resumed yet. There are indications, however, that it may be ere long. We noticed a few stores opened yesterday, and it is not improbable that others may be before long. Many of the owners of stores have left the city, and, of course, they will continue closed. There is already a retail trade springing up.

The Federal fleet now lying opposite Memphis, received a still further addition during Saturday. In the morning the iron-clad gunboat Lexington arrived from the Tennessee river, and in the afternoon the Cincinnati, recently injured in the encounter with Jeff. Thompson's and Montgomery's fleet. The river now is quite full of gunboats, rams, transports, tugs &c., and presents quite a lively appearance.

Gen. Butler has ordered the return of quite a number of slaves, who were in the custom-house, in New Orleans, to their owners and their homes. Among others, six slaves were sent, by General Butler's order, in irons, to their owner, across the lake.

A train of ten cars arrived in Washington, on Saturday, by the Virginia railroads, with sick and wounded soldiers from Gen. Shields' division of the army, bringing also about 40 Confederate prisoners.